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The Hilltop 2-28-1971

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THE HILLTOP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER

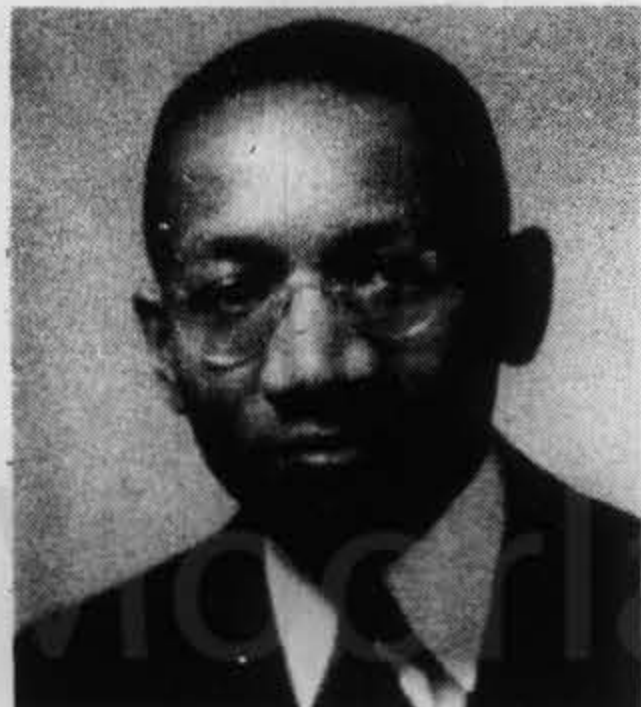
Vol. 53 No. 16

Howard University, Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1971

FA hassles over Dean

By Larry Coleman



Acting Dean Mark Fax, a present candidate for the deanship.

Dr. Andrew Billingsley, Vice President for Academic Affairs, states, "The President of the University echoes the view that Howard University should be distinctive of Black people. The Black experience should be represented here."

He continues, "Moreover, Howard University is in an advantageous position to give voice to that experience. Such a focus on the experience of Black people is new for Howard University and should therefore be a major focus of the University. Such a point of view is not designed to limit us but to free us. There is no need to eliminate anything that may be useful to Black people. The Black experience should be a central point of view with the University advancing from that."

There are those within the College of Fine Arts who have committed themselves to this concept in their work as teachers and artists, and now in the selection of a new dean. There are others, however, who disagree.

In a meeting of the faculty held on Monday, February 22, those present voted two-to-one after a series of verbal exchanges, not to adopt the preamble to the guidelines. They were laid down by the Subcommittee on the Criteria for the Selection of a New Dean, chaired by Jeff Donaldson, Art Department Chairman. Those in agreement included Donald Byrd, Clay Goss, Sam Wright, Maxine Thomas, and Steve Johnson.

The preamble statement that aroused so much disagreement reads, "The objective of increased emphasis upon Black awareness, the Black experience, and the Black perspective can best be implemented in the College of Fine Arts by revising completely the existing curricula so that the courses of instruction are centered about the Black experience with supplemental instruction in Euro-American." This position was taken from the Fine Arts self-study report of last spring.

Professors Lorraine Faxio, Hughie Lee-Smith, Lois J. Pierre-Noel, and Doris McGinty differed so strongly with the preamble of the above mentioned committee, they felt obligated to submit a Minority Report which reads in part: "The objective of increased emphasis upon black awareness, the black experience and the black perspective can better be implemented in the college of Fine Arts by establishing a focus upon black culture

within the framework of the existing curricula (allowing for addition of new courses and expansion of current courses.) Also opposing the guidelines was Mr. James Butcher, Associate Dean, whose wife Dr. Vada Butcher, is a candidate for Dean.

Other candidates include Donald Byrd of Howard's Jazz Studies Institute, and David Driscoll of Fisk University and Fax. However, the final decision is the President's, who may choose one of these or someone else.

The essential point to be considered among all the confusion is that the forces of the progressive, the new, and the Black are pitted against the traditional, the old and the not-so-Black. All the old platitudes about "well-roundedness" and "universality" are being sharply called into question once again.



Donaldson, Chairman of Subcommittees — too Black for tradition.

Harris gives reasons for anti-war sanction

By Willie Abrams

Student Association President Michael Harris' new stance on the peace movement, and his endorsement of the spring offensive has stirred heated discussion among other officials in student government. The main reason for this is that Harris sees the need for involvement in the peace movement.

"I've done a lot of soul searching about the peace movement, and as we sit back arguing among ourselves, Nixon continues his escalation," Harris contends.

"I do not know where the majority of Howard students stand on the war. I would think that a majority of HUSA leadership is opposed to it," he stated, "but when I endorse the spring offensive I speak for myself and not the student body."

Harris also discussed last semester's events.

"Last year was very disappointing and disgusting in many ways," admits Harris, "and Homecoming presented a serious problem which has yet to be settled, and which change the attitudes of many students toward student government."

In spite of the problems that confronted Harris and his administration, he is able to look happily at one great adventure—the D. C. Project. "The D.C. Project has made a tremendous impact on campus-community relations. The tutorial program has had the most significant impact, as well as the Southeast project. And the drug program

is moving along. Involved students have been working with groups across the country in this (the drug program) effort," says Harris.

For Harris, the trip to Cairo, Illinois, a Black community which was brought under siege by white biglantes in a two year old confrontation, was among the constructive tasks undertaken by the Association last year. Fighting is still going on in Cairo and it reminds a guerrilla war of the Vietnamese type.

The incident with the Black Panther Party put the campus in a state of shock and uncertainty. During this moment of crisis, Harris and the student government endorsed the administration's position. Of this crisis Harris says, "the episode was disgusting to all involved."

The year 1971 will begin a new era for student government at Howard University. Harris will seek to restructure HUSA and make it more beneficial to the students. "Student government is a necessity. Students have fought for a long time to get the degree of freedom that we have today. We must not lose it," says Harris.

Seeking to steer HUSA in a new direction, Harris is aware that "spring is always the season of turmoil and chaos" on Howard's campus as well as other campuses across the nation. But nevertheless, he remains optimistic.

Guinea ambassador discusses invasion at press conference

By Celestine Umo-Bassey

"It is now known that some foreign countries, foremost among them West Germany, gave sinister support to the Portuguese invasion of the Republic of Guinea last November."

"West Germany exploited its position as the only country in the Western hemisphere with military ties with Guinea to sabotage that country's effort at national solidarity and respect its territorial integrity."

Making these revelations at a press conference in the Washington Hilton Hotel last Thursday, the Guinean Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Fadiala Keita explained that German technicians had secretly smuggled arms and ammunition into the country under the guise of cheese and other foodstuff.

Keita said these technicians working in the country had enjoyed so much trust from the Guinean Government that their cargoes were never subjected to any customs barriers or scrutiny.

The Ambassador reiterated the desire of the Guinean people to live in peace with all other people including the people of

West Germany, and expressed the hope that the West German Government will regard this period of break in relations as one in which to make sober reflections and then take necessary steps to normalize relations with Guinea.

He regretted that despite repeated disapproval of its actions by the United Nations and all friendly countries, Portugal and its collaborators have persisted in its militarism, subtle tyranny and attempted subjugation against the people of Africa.

Ambassador Keita maintained that the invasion which resulted in a death-toll of more than two hundred Guineans and hundreds of other casualties was organized and carried out by the Portuguese authorities and their army to which the report of the Investigating Committee set up by the United Nations Security Council lends every support.

He blamed the western press for its "malicious propaganda" against Guinea and all Africa. He said with their subjective spirit towards anything pertaining to the continent they have

(Continued on Page 3)

Charter day fete to honor alumni

By Gayl Pollard

Five Howard University graduates will be presented Alumni Achievement Awards at the annual Charter Day Dinner, Tuesday March 2. The dinner commemorates the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the founding of the University.

This year, Howard has chosen Dr. Hugh C. Banks, the Honorable Frankie N. Freeman, Dr. Robert S. Jason, Mr. Benson Doyle Mitchell, and Dr. George W. Reed.

Dr. Banks of St. Albans, New York, will be cited for his achievements in the fields of education, psychology, and community service. He chairs the board of directors of a drug rehabilitation center and has a private practice in clinical and counseling psychology. Banks is the assistant chancellor of New York University, an assistant professor in the School of Education and a director of the doctoral program in counseling. He graduated from Howard in 1950 receiving a B.S. and an M.S. degree in 1952.

The Honorable Frankie M. Freeman is the first and only woman to serve on the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. She has practiced law in both federal and state courts since her graduation from Howard's Law School in 1947. Mrs. Freeman, national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, will receive an award for outstanding achievements in law and public service. Presently she serves as a consultant for (CBS) and is a partner in a St. Louis, Mo. law firm.

Dr. Robert S. Jason of San Diego, California received the M.D. degree from Howard in 1928. Until his retirement in June of 1970, he held many positions at Howard including head of the Department of Pathology and Dean of the College of Medicine. He co-ordinated the design and planning of the new hospital and medical center. He is receiving an award for his achievements in medicine and public service.

The president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, D.C., Mr. B. Doyle Mitchell, will receive an award for his contributions

in the fields of banking and public service. He graduated from Howard in 1933 with a B.S. degree in mathematics.

A member of the class of 1942 will be cited for his work in nuclear chemistry, geochemistry and community service. Dr. George W. Reed, Jr. earned an M.S. in 1944, his second degree from Howard. Currently he is an associate chemist at the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois and a research associate at the Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago.

The dinner will be held at 8:00 p.m. in the Regency Room of the Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert St., N.W. Tickets are available at \$10 per person at the Alumni Office, 8:30 until 5:00, in room 452 at the Administration Building.

Charter Day has not been observed on campus since the spring of 1968, when the ceremonies in Cramton were disrupted by student activists, Q.T. Jackson and Tony Gittens.

CAMPUS BULLETIN

Med. program

The University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University Medical Schools are sponsoring a summer program for students interested in going to medical school. The program offers a \$600 dollar stipend and is open to juniors, seniors, and graduate students of all majors who are interested in medicine. A recruiter will be on campus Wednesday March 3, 1971, in the Biology Greenhouse, from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. to talk to all interested students.

Pre Law Conference

The Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) at Georgetown University Law Center is sponsoring a Pre-Law Conference for Black students interested in pursuing an education in law. It will be held all day Saturday February 27, 1971 on the main campus of Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Speakers who have consented to be at the conference include Rep. Ronald Dellums, freshman congressman from California; Judge George Crockett of Detroit known for his unprecedented but legal action in the New Bethel Incident; Rev. Walter Fauntroy, D.C. Democratic Party nominee for the House of Representatives; and Mr. Otis Cochran, National Chairman of BALSA.

Chessmen

To all Chess Club Members, and anyone else interested in playing or learning to play chess: There will be a Chess Club Meeting every Tuesday and Friday at 1:00 p.m. in the Lounge of the Student Center. At our next meeting, Tuesday, February 23, we will deal with the next Inter-collegiate Chess Tournament.

Declaration of major

Sophomores please report to the Educational Advisory Center in the (Tempo B) to declare your major. The following schedule will be followed according to the first alphabet of your last name:

March 1- 4 Letters A-F
March 8-11 Letters G-L
March 22-25-S-Z

Permanent ID's

All students who took photo ID's in February can now pick up the permanent copy in the Office of the Registrar, Room 128, Administration, weekdays from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Students who took photo ID's in September and failed to pick up the permanent copy are urged to do so now.

Student Anthology

Wanted: original poems, stories, plays, essays, impressions, beliefs, ideas, anecdotes, experiences, letters, etc., on ANY and EVERY SUBJECT which college students face today.

For: AN ANTHOLOGY of COLLEGE STUDENTS' WRITINGS

PRIZES: First prize--\$100; second prize--\$50; third prize--

Eligible: All college students--undergraduate and graduate, published and unpublished.

Send manuscripts to Anthology of College Students, P. O. Box 8102, Chicago, Illinois 60680, postmarked no later than midnight April 30, 1971.

Recruiters

The following representatives will be recruiting in the Placement Office (Room 211, Administration Building) tomorrow: Allstate Insurance Company, Hamilton Standard-Division of United Aircraft, National Newark & Essex Bank, Rust Engineering Company, Southern Pacific Transportation Company; February 26--National Education Association.

Slowe festival

The men of Slowe Hall will present an Imani Dance and El Hajj Malik Film Festival tonight. Film festival: 8-10 p.m. Party: 10 p.m. - 4 a.m. Brother 50¢ Sisters free

Jazz workshop

UPAC will hold a Jazz workshop today from 12:30 - 3:30 p.m. in the University Center Ballroom.

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RADIO



Commentary

Will Africa endure?

By Celestine Umo-Bassey

We salute the government and the people of the Republic of Guinea for their historic action and their military precision in dealing with the Portuguese aggressors and assassins. We salute that brave and courageous African leader Sekou Toure of Guinea for his efforts in building a virile and forward looking African nation that is always on the march. We salute him for trying to harness and tap the resources of that country in a way that all Guinean citizens and not only a privileged few enjoy the fruits of growth. We salute him for his vigilance in forestalling all imperialistic motives in his country. We salute the Guinean people for their fortitude and courage during those sad and difficult days.

And while we glory at the achievement of Guinea must not these events teach us an unforgettable lesson? Is this not sufficient warning that Africa should not allow the cynics to

lie and move towards some political association no matter how weak? An ancient Chinese proverb says that a journey of a thousand miles begins with one step. Will Africa ever take that step? Will it ever begin?

And what of Africans in other parts of the world? Must they remain victims of centuries of a false but powerful propaganda of the inferiority of the Black race? Will they believe that Black pigmentation is a curse, or will they immediately identify themselves with both the burdens and the glories of that much-wronged continent?

Again what of those African citadels of learning where the minds of the people are prepared for service to the community. Will they for once stop thinking of false and foreign standards and re-orient their programs towards helping to solve the many problems facing the

Continent? Will African scholars now start thinking of research programs in those areas that are pertinent to their own survival or will they continue to recommend foreign literature and history programs even in their elementary schools? And what of the text books? Won't they ever be changed? Won't African history be re-written? Will Africans ever end up as robots contented in sitting down in the office, signing documents and never making any effective contribution to the progress and advancement of their people?

Sure, Africa has a past. Sure, it has its own worms and its own snails. Sure, it also has its own ballads. It sure has great and even wonderful campuses. Nigeria's Ibadan University with a fantastic campus stretching over many miles is a place that has won world-wide acclamation for scholarship and academic eminence. Sure, Africa has the ability to accomplish. It can endure. But the big and all-important question is 'Has it got the will?'



Guinean Ambassador Keita addresses press conference last Thursday.

Photo by Theola

Guinea ambassador

(Continued from Page 1)

unsuccessfully tried to convince the world that the invasion was backed by the masses of the Guinean people.

On the question of clemency for the fifty-eight people condemned for treason, among whom are Guinean citizens, the Ambassador let it be known that the past activities of the Portuguese in Guinea and other parts of Africa makes the need for strong deference imperative.

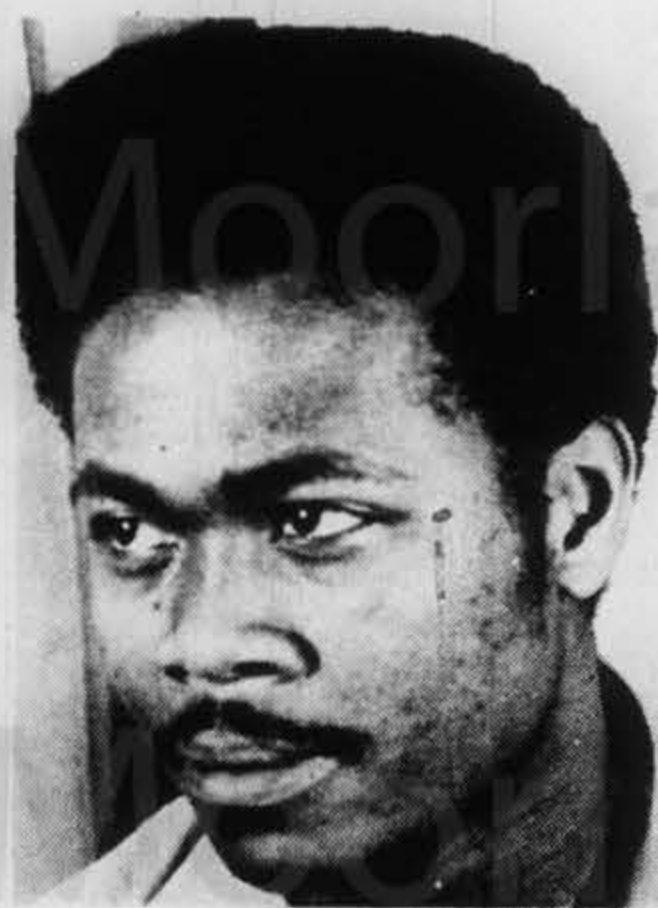
In a high note, he called for unity and solidarity among Black

people everywhere and praised their single-mindedness during the three days of fighting and continued support since the end of hostilities.

He was particularly happy that the invasion had ironically challenged the people of Africa to a greater consciousness of their true enemies and the need for unity; adding that the fight against the exploitation and domination of the Continent must be waged not just by a handful of its citizens but by all.

Ham radio important, says club chairman

By Wilfrid Amisial



In 1955 there were 130,000 amateur radio operators in the United States and approximately 70,000 in the rest of the world. Within a few years the amateur population doubled to one quarter of a million in the United States and 150,000 in the rest of the world. Radio licensing is prescribed by international treaty to prevent chaos on the air. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission controls all civilian communication. The Commission will issue an amateur radio license to any United States Citizen who passes the appropriate examination without regard to age, sex, color or national origin. Non-citizens of the United States may obtain a license from the country in which they hold citizenship.

The licenses are available in six classes ranging from the Novice license which an elementary written examination and a 5-WPM dot dash code test to the Extra class license with its comprehensive written examination and a 20 WPM code test. The thousands of people who obtain amateur licenses each year are obvious proof that any person of average intelligence who wants to become an amateur can pass the tests. Two of those who did in recent months are seven year old Dorothy Bush in Nebraska and 69 year-old Tom Fitzmaurice of Connecticut.

For many years emergencies have been the province of amateur radio. Back in the 1930's when amateurs first achieved the reputation for serving in emergencies, it was a logical choice since there were few radio transmitters around in other hands. By the 1950's two-way radio had come into its own and different short-range communications systems evolved. Today, the VHF listener can tune in on police, fire, forestry, doctors, public service mobile telephone, business radio, sheriff's departments, road agents etc., as well as the citizens' band. Amateurs

are now very much in the minority as radio operators, with some 200,000 ham stations set up around the country as compared with well over one million mobile units in other services. There are perhaps, some 25,000 ham mobile units operating today. This proliferation of two-way radio communications simplifies the problem of getting emergency communications. But all of these two-way systems have one thing in common which makes amateur radio totally different . . . different enough to keep it solidly involved in the disaster business, no matter how much competition there is.

The big difference is distance. While some emergencies can be handled on a local basis with no need for dependable communications other than telephones in the immediate area, many troubles require outside help and coordination, supplies are needed in a disaster area . . . people need help . . . families need information about loved ones . . . all this may have to be directed by radio. Long-range communications can only be provided by amateur radio. During emergencies amateurs have set up their stations and operated around the clock, handling tens of thousands of messages helping to bring supplies, medicine and personnel into troubled areas in record time. How many of you know that the Pentagon lost all communications with its military bases in Alaska after the earthquake and that it had to depend entirely on amateur radio for several hours before temporary wires could put them back in business? During part of the Congo crisis the State Department of the United States' only communication with their people in that area was via Ham radio. In the 1968 hurricane "Camille" amateurs were very active. Internationally, most of the early information about the 1970 Peru earthquakes that killed an estimated 50,000 people came by amateur radio. And radio amateurs were the only means of communications to many of the stricken areas for days afterwards.

As our Ham Radio Club expands we will discuss alternate plans for handling possible troubles and will make sure where to get power generating equipment on a moment's notice. We will do this as we know a little planning will go a long way. Calculated and serious thought for an organized radio club should concern us. Communications have brought many people closer together and besides, you may earn money with an F.C.C. license.

Join the Ham Radio Club. We meet Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. in room 2104 Engineering Building.

Ex-HUSA Pres. raps

By Regis Lake



Ewart Brown - Still active.

Three years ago a Black student revolution rocked Howard University and the Administration's mental attitude of niggerization began to go through some changes.

Three years ago Ewart Brown, then president of HUSA, organized many of these demonstrations, which steered the University into the direction of becoming a Black institution of education. Today, Brown is still active, now pushing for an increased awareness by Blacks in fields relating to medicine.

As A Leader

As a third year Med student Ewart Brown has had plenty of first-hand experience with the responsibility of leadership as well as a working knowledge of the machinery which molds the nation's future doctors: to his credit is his election as president of his freshman and sophomore classes in Med School, his position as Chairman of Minority Group Affairs of the Student American Medical Association (AMA) and the role as Chairman of the Recruitment Task Force of the Student National Medical Association (NMA - Black!). Currently his interests are focused on recruiting Blacks into the College of Medicine.

"I've been involved", said Brown, "in recruitment since I first entered Med School, using organizational facilities - from the AMA and the NMA to push this idea. One only need take a glance at the lack of Black personnel - there are less than five-thousand Black doctors in the country. That works out to more than four-thousand

Black people per Black doctor. Yet there are 721 whites per white doctor. This is a very significant disparity which results in inadequate and sometimes a complete lack of health care".

For his outspokenness and for his candid appraisals of what's happening within the system The Bermudian Born Brown has come up against a lot of flak. "I've had numerous 'unofficial' perilous situations when I knew what was happening but I couldn't legally substantiate it. The Immigration Department has a file two inches thick on me; on my political statements and viewpoints and I saw in their 'records' a Playboy interview which I took part in". Other hassles have also held the threat of deportation over his head if he refuses to lighten up on his activities. Fortunately he has neither been silenced nor checked.

Code Effect

Much of Brown's current way of thinking has been shaped by the United Independent Compensatory Code, a document (handbook) designed to assist victims of racism in their fight against white supremacy (racism). The Code's author is Mr. Neeley Fuller, a brother employed as a guard at the Bureau of Engraving. "His work", Brown remarked, "has made more a religious-inner change in me than either Malcolm X or Stokely. The seven-hundred page document helps to eradicate the way we're romanticizing our predicament; "Revolution!" "Ghetto" and black, green and red buttons have little meaning unless we first get out of our fad bag. Essentially the Code makes us honest with ourselves. It gives us alternatives for resisting white supremacy in nine areas of activities".

Citing a recent example of how the Code influenced his way of acting, the Med School Junior told of an incident at the opening of a track meet at the University of Maryland. "I didn't stand for the national anthem and a woman poured coke down the backs of my wife and myself. Two years ago I would have hit her but today, because of the Code I understand that the stakes must be higher before I go into the game. I wasn't about to go to jail for a twenty-five cents coke".

"The Code says that if you're not prepared to act against white supremacy - don't front! Conformity is replacing unity, people

have confused conformity and unity". What it boils down to, claims Brown, is this:

"A victim of racism should not make a threat against racism unless the threat and the action are simultaneous!"

There is much, much more to the Code and anyone who may be interested in further information should try to check it out with Brown at Freedmen's Hospital.

Medical Movement

Referring to the program's methods of operating the former HUSA president declared that "we have to attack the entire educational spectrum. We have to remake the image of the Black doctor; we have to destroy the concept that the doctor is associated only with pain and suffering. We want these kids to associate medicine with something other than (always) pain". Toward this aim Brown has often spoken before groups and in schools to make known different aspects of medicine and medical job openings. Recently upon his return from Webb Elementary school where he spent an hour and a-half acquainting the young brothers and sisters with several medical instruments and techniques Brown observed that their response had been great.

"The kids dug it! 'We're doing pretty good with our activities - ranging from elementary school kids to college juniors and seniors. We're motivating, recruiting, and gaining admission for students to different Medical schools' A twenty-seven minute film, A Matter of Opportunity, produced here at Howard and shown to attract young Blacks into Health careers has also proved to be an asset.

The Medical movement directed specifically toward Afro-Americans is not new. Last summer nine H.U. students worked for the National Urban Coalition in the Health, Manpower Program and compiled, at that time, a viable recruitment program. Ewart Brown is taking steps to assure that this work continues and branches out.

Regarding the University's progress in this area Brown commented, "Howard's moving slowly. I'd like to see the students become more serious about study and the acquisition of skills. I'd like to see Howard become a place where Black Thinkers and Doers are produced at a high rate!" Toward this goal, I feel, many will echo in with a solid - Right ON!

Undergrads form alumni association

By Lena Williams

An alumni-undergraduate organization will be established at Howard for the purpose of bringing together the alumni and the student body.

Mr. Vernon Smith, Assistant Director of Alumni Affairs, and Mrs. Brenda Brown, the Director of Alumni Affairs met with members of the student body on Tuesday, to discuss the feasibility of the program.

Both Mr. Smith and Mrs. Brown cited the lack of communications between alumni and undergraduate students as a

reason for the urgency and necessity of this program.

Mr. Smith foresaw possible solutions to two other imminent problems. The conflict in fund raising campaigns on the campus because most of the fund raising projects are scheduled at the same time, and often the same people are asked for donations from several groups.

Also, Mr. Smith felt the need for holding up the image of the University to the public. "Methods of keeping the alumni informed and interested in campus activities must be devised," he asserted.

Mrs. Brown hopes that the alumni will lend more expertise to the undergrad students. In the early 1960's Howard's alumni played an active role in the students protests. They gave their entire support to the student body and were key activists in the results of those protests. The importance of the alumni and the role they can play in shaping this university is brought out in Howard's First One Hundred Years. Hopefully, this new program will arouse that dormant interest.

Within the meeting two major proposals were presented. One, the formation of a class structure alumni organization, composed of class members who would be responsible for informing the graduated members of their class on campus activities. Second, the formation of a planning committee, which would formulate the structure of the organization.

One could see establishment of this organization as a learning process, wherein the many stereotypes held by alumni and students about each other can be dissolved through understanding.

Sorority holds youth forum

by Diane Quander

Last Saturday a Youth Conference was held at Howard University's School of Social Work. It was sponsored by the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority in cooperation with the annual Finer Womanhood Week Observance (Feb. 13-28).

Each year the conference aims to attract students from the ninth grade to the freshman year of college for the purpose of discussing matters of importance or interest to the youth around the city. This year the focal point was on the preparation of youth for jobs in the future.

The program began in the auditorium where the participants were greeted and given general information about the conference. The keynote speaker at the opening session was Dr. James L. Jones, special assistant to the Mayor in charge of Youth Opportunity. After the opening session, photographs were taken of the group and from there they moved into the various workshops.

There were three workshops and each workshop had a panel composed of representative from various agencies and a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Workshop I: (application - interview-follow-up) gave pointers on how to act when interviewed and how to fill out applications.

The agency represented was the Appellate Attorney Tax Division of the Department of Justice.

Workshop II: (On the Job Experience) focused on how students could utilize some of their experiences (e.g. tutoring) and apply them to jobs. The agency represented was Financial Specialist Venbank, Inc.

Workshop III: (Developing Career Goals and Volunteer Services) pointed out how volunteer work could be used as a vehicle in discovering a career or as a reference of experience for future jobs. The agency represented was Special Services Coordinator, Special Education.

All the workshops provided pertinent information for securing jobs and the panels provided the answers for any questions raised. However one of the most significant aspects of the whole affair was the atmosphere. From the beginning the coordinators stressed informality and consequently, the students were very relaxed and very attentive. The attendance was high and reflected the sincere attitudes and interests of the students involved.

The third and final phase of the conference was directed once again to the auditorium where students gave a summary of what went on in each of the workshops.

WOMB activities igged

By Brenda Goss

WOMB, a once popular Black woman's organization established in May, 1970, because of the need for an alliance between Black men and women is now being virtually ignored.

WOMB is designed to redefine the role of the Black woman, through imparting wisdom and knowledge to the masses, educating them and relaying pertinent information to the Black community, projecting an awareness relevant to the revolutionary struggle.

Says Raenelle Humbles one of the groups found is of Black women on campus, "The campus is apathetic, especially the women. Howard is regressing to a stage of unconcern and coldness."

WOMB wants dedicated and sincere sisters to devote only two hours a week to helping create a unity in the Black community. It is not a profit-making organization, but survives only on donations and contributions. Raenelle states that they are not so much interested in the number of people or the money, but in the amount of work that can be accomplished. She continues that no further appeal can be made because an effort must be made by the Black people. Raenelle retorts, "Too much time has been wasted on meetings and continuous rhetorical talk. Black women waste too much time talking, playing cards and bullshitting, when they could be doing something to help them-

Revolutionary art examined in book

Boldness -- in picture, color, and words -- is the main characteristic of a collection of nearly 100 posters published today in book form by McGraw-Hill: The Art of Revolution (\$7.95).

The subtitle of the king-size, 13 1/2" x 17 1/2" paperback, Castro's Cuba: 1959-1970, is a key to the striking visual contents.

As Susan Sontag notes in an introductory essay, "A poster aims to seduce, to exhort, to sell, to educate, to convince, to appeal. . . . A poster claims attention -- at a distance. It is visually aggressive." Her essay, "Poster: Advertisement, Art, Political Artifact, Commodity," deals with the whole subject of the position of arts within a political framework. She analyzes the concept of "creative freedom," both as it is understood in a democracy and in a country such as Cuba, which she has visited.

Dugald Stermer, former art director and vice president of Ramparts Magazine, who compiled and edited, The Art of Revolution, further elaborates on this subject. He writes: "This book proposes to exhibit, and explain the reasons for, what is virtually a unique visual culture coming out of Cuba dur-

(Continued on Page 8)

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS NEXT WEEK

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The dynamics of African economics

By Robert "The Black" Taylor

Unless Africa becomes politically united under an all-African government and embarks on a continental course of socialist economic planning and development, Black people nowhere in the world will be free.

The above statement is one of the core tenets of the Pan-African ideology which Stokely Carmichael refers to as the highest political and economic expression of Black power.

However, as an economic expression with its base in Africa, Pan-Africanism, according to what can be interpreted from several recent studies and surveys, if it is to bring about the material advancement and betterment of the social and cultural lives of Black peoples, must overcome a formidable array of homegrown and white-man created obstacles which are obstructing the African economic road to freedom.

Most economic studies of Africa tend, intentionally or not, to support former president of Ghana Kwame Nkrumah's thesis that Africa is an economic paradox -- her land is rich, perhaps the richest in the world, but her people are poor because her immense wealth of natural resources remain either largely untapped or controlled by the industrially advanced nations of the western capitalist world.

Nationalization

Africa's most populous nation, Nigeria, is an excellent example of the latter of these cases. According to economist Arthur Lewis 70 per cent of the in-

come created in Nigeria from manufacturing and industry flows out of Nigeria to the United States and Western Europe in the form of profits, interest, depreciation, and amortization.

This is due to the fact that in Nigeria, as in most Black African nations, virtually all of the modern industrial sectors of their economies are owned and controlled by the industrially advanced countries of the west.

In attempts to loosen the white grips on their Black economies and give the controversial and nebulous concept of African Socialism a definite meaning, some progressive and daring African leaders have begun nationalizing or taking at least 51 per cent government ownership of all strategic foreign owned industries in their countries. Some countries such as Libya,

Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda have followed the lead of Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda. While others such as Nigeria have, as of yet, shied away from nationalization and settled for less than 51 per cent control.

Many economists have argued that nationalization would be impractical for some countries because they are too weak and small to effectively fight the interests of the big and powerful foreign companies and corporations. Companies which are often richer financially than the country in which they exist. As one observer put it, "How can a poor African nation fight the interest of General Motors, Standard Oil, or the United Fruit Company?"

Balkanization

This small size or balkanization of African states is perhaps the single greatest obstacle to Pan-African economic development. A United Nations survey in 1967 revealed that their small size was one of the contributing factors in the underdevelopment of many African countries. In that year the 39 independent developing African states had a combined gross domestic product of less than \$30 billion which was less than the GNP of the single European country of Italy or about equal to the purchasing power of Blacks in America.

As far as smallness is concerned, if one excludes Egypt, Nigeria, and white supremacist South Africa, the remaining African states would have an average population of 4 million -- about as large as a good-size European city. Six African countries even have populations of less than 1 million.

The United Nations' survey concluded, "The size of the national markets in most of these countries is too small and their individual resource endowment is limited to permit the development of industrial specialization and the achievement of economies of scale."

Another dilemma facing many African nations is that while the prices for their exports have fallen in recent years the prices for the manufactured and capital goods which they must purchase from the industrial nations have in many cases risen or just

in their primary stage in order to earn needed foreign exchange with which to buy goods.

But growth based primarily on exporting primary products is not a viable policy for African states. An economy following this policy will be limited to dependence on sectors of low and slowly rising productivity and sluggish prospects for demand. Continuation of the imperially initiated specialization in one or two export crops or ones which require mostly unskilled labor is highly detrimental to long range economic growth and will never lead to economic independence.

Two obstacles

All these obstacles to African economic development have two basic things in common. Most are either caused by the domination of African economies by foreign powers or are a product of the balkanization of African states.

For these reasons most of the proposed solutions to Africa's economic problems have centered around these two fundamental causes. The first and perhaps the most significant and difficult step on the road to African economic freedom is the political unification of all Africa or at least unification in certain large regions. As was pointed out above most African states are simply too small and weak to achieve a modern integrated economy. But if these states were united under one government then a strong political basis would have been set

from which to operate.

African Unity

If the various African states were combined into one strong government, an effective continental socialist planning agency could be set up to direct the development of the continent. Capital and money could be pooled and then invested in an area where it could do the most good. A united Africa would be in a much better bargaining position with the advanced nations of the west.

And since from 70 to 90 per cent of the people in all developing African countries work in agriculture, farming would have to be modernized in order for Africa to feed herself.

Another necessity for growth is rapid industrial and manufacturing development. Perhaps the major reason for this is to create monetized jobs for the people because the basic spur to economic growth is people with money to spend. Another reason for rapid industrial development is in order to earn needed foreign exchange from exported goods. A country can earn much more money from exports if the goods it exports have been processed in its final form.

Intra-African transportation and communications must be set up and greatly expanded.

But as long as Africa remains fragmented into small economically non-viable micro-states none of this can take place and she will remain at the mercy of the large foreign companies.

BSPA to hold Atlanta meeting

By Stan Ferdinand

The Black Student Psychological Association evolved from the premise that, "Psychology, like everything else, is a tool that can be used for or against Black people."

Corollary, this view recognizes that psychology, as a social science, has had profound ramifications in containing the development of Black students in particular. In an attempt to offset the racist effect in which this is manifest the BSPA was incorporated. Its initial impact ripped through the news media in September of 1969.

Confronting the annual convention of the American Psychological Association (APA) the BSPA gave notice of a new direction in psychology for Black people. The BSPA political challenge was focused on rejection of the "deficit model" theory that inadequately explained the cultural differences of Blacks and whites. The BSPA also charged the white dominated APA with perpetuation of racist theories and studies that distorted the image of the Black family and other Black institutions. And most significantly, they exposed the white psychologist vogue of using the Black community as a "playground" for advancing Euro-American oriented attitudes and behavior patterns.

Since September of 1969, the BSPA has developed into a national organization housed at 1200 17 St., N.W. Located in room 102 of the APA building, its activities are coalesced into a political, academic and commun-

ity effort. Its administrative functions are the responsibility of three dynamic Black women.

"One of my functions here in the national office has been to work on membership recruitment and graduate school admissions. In order to organize a D.C. chapter of BSPA I have been attempting to contact all the Black students majoring in Psychology in the area", Thelma Price, an administrative assistant, explained. Through her efforts she has established a working relationship with students at Howard University and Federal City College. Similarly, contact was made with Black psychology students at American U., Catholic U. and D.C. Teachers College.

Ernestine Thomas, the energetic administrator of the BSPA, chaired the first meeting of the D.C. chapter on February 15, 1971. At that time she outlined what, in reality, is the BSPA major thrust, "We are acting as a resource pool on the availability of scholarship and other kinds of financial support for Black students in Psychology". Later in a HILLTOP interview she added, "We represent a direct pipeline into colleges and universities. We are establishing a mechanism for development of our five-point program". In a released statement of 1969 the BSPA proposed plans to research and develop programs in: the recruitment of Black students and Black faculty members into psychology, the processing of information concerning financial aid for the students and the design and development of programs that would use psychology on a positive level in the Black community.

The energies of the BSPA are now channeled towards their upcoming 1971 Convention to be held in Atlanta in May. The activities for this event are being coordinated by Lois Taylor. This enthusiastic sister who is a graduate student in Psychology at Howard is also an administrative assistant with BSPA. According to Lois, "Both the BSPA and the ABP (Association of Black Psychologists) are interested in developing a community psych-

ology program at the Atlanta University Complex." The rationale for selecting the Atlanta U. Complex is that, "The Atlanta University Center has expressed definite interest in such a program, and positive steps have been taken in that direction", explained Lois.

The BSPA hopes that this convention will give those attending an opportunity to tap the resources of the Atlanta University Complex. Similarly a working relationship will be established with resources and institutions in the Community. Its aims are to bring the needs of the Black Community in line with the skills and resources of Psychology. Locally, the BSPA will hold its next meeting on Monday, March 1 at 1700 Harvard St., NW #202. All Black Students, regardless of major, are encouraged to Check It Out!

Yette reveals his 'Choice'

"I wish I had written Love Story or at least The Godfather--something with a lot more sex and pizzazz," Samuel Yette, author of The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in



Fearing Photo

America, jested last Friday in the Browning Room of Founders Library.

Yette was the guest of the Afro-American Studies Department, which invited him to discuss his book in four short conversations throughout the afternoon. Yette preferred not to give away the substance of the book; instead, he threw out just enough tidbits to make it sound interesting.

"There's not a line of fiction in this book, and not one line of prophecy," he stated, explaining that the book was simply an attempt to bring certain facts about this country's plans to deal with Black people to the surface. It includes documentation of the actual sites of concentration camps.

Panthers lagging says ex-member

by Barbara Womack

Maurice stated that, "The party is definitely in trouble, there is something wrong."

The biggest problem of the D.C. Chapter is that they have never had enough members to make their work in the community effective, consequently, the chapter has not been effective in Washington. Also, they have had obvious financial difficulties. Telephones have been disconnected, the Free Breakfast program has been discontinued and Panther papers are not as prevalent in the community as they once were. (This may be due to a lack of manpower).

From all indications, the Black Panther Party seems to be showing signs of faltering. Unfortunately, it is difficult at this time to acquire more information about what's going on in the party. Perhaps, this is due to the fact that party members are afraid or they just don't know.

The only response that one might get from a party member is that the "leadership" won't allow them to do or say certain things. The leadership supposedly is Huey P. Newton et al.

UPI recently reported that Huey Newton was living in a "lavish 650.00 a month penthouse apartment" in Oakland, California. If this is true and possibly it is not, then it would be very ironic, particularly when the D.C. Chapter is having such financial difficulties.

To say that the Black Panther Party is falling apart would not be fair or just, but given certain conditions which do exist in the D.C. Chapter and in chapter throughout the country, one would begin to wonder.

In the words of Brother Maurice, "The Black Panther Party may die, but I would hope that the Revolution will continue."



Fearing Photo

Ernestine Thomas, administrator

Did you know?

By Robert "The Black" Taylor

THAT Huey P. Newton, co-founder of the Black Panthers, was reported to be living in a \$700 a month apartment in downtown Oakland, California. He gave as his reason for residing in such a middle class abode that the police would think twice before they raided it. (Free Huey -- from the love of white middle class luxury.)

THAT in Birmingham, Alabama a white man embezzled \$2,047 from a bank but the judge gave him a suspended sentence when he agreed to pay the money back. A Black man was arrested for stealing \$760 from a bank while the teller was not looking and was sentenced to five years in jail with no offer of leniency if he paid the money back. Both cases were decided by the same judge. (For a Black man to expect justice in America is like playing Russian roulette with a loaded gun and expecting to win.)

THAT the Internal Revenue Service has dunned Stokely Carmichael and his wife Miriam Makeba \$48,193 in income taxes for 1968 and 1969. (I wonder what Stokely will say when someone tells him he owes Amerikkka \$48,000.)

THAT according to recent Census Bureau figures, the percentage of Black college graduates has risen from 1.6 per cent in 1940 to 10 per cent in 1970. The number of high school graduates has gone from 12.1 per cent to 58 per cent during the same period. (Some years ago Carter G. Woodson observed that Blacks who are "educated the most serve their people the least." A prophetic statement)

THAT the attorneys for Lt. William Calley have admitted that their client ordered and participated in the killings of over 100 Vietnamese old men, women, and small children. They said he killed them because he felt he was not killing human beings. (They ought to turn that cracker over to the Viet Cong and let them see how human he is.)

THAT despite the fact that Black men are dying in disproportionate numbers in an immoral and unjust American war against the yellow people of Indochina the HUSA senate has as of yet refused to take a stand against the American aggression. (Come on Pan-Africanists, all Third World people are in this fight together.)

THAT conservative South Carolina senator Strom Thurmond, who once filibustered a record 27 consecutive hours against a civil rights bill, has hired a Black man to his staff saying in essence that the increasing number of Black voters in his state had prompted the move. (Once bitten, twice shy; beware of racists bearing gifts.)

THAT according to Jet Magazine about half the applicants to both Howard Medical College and McHarry Medical College are white.

THAT a couple of weeks ago a small riot broke out in Atlanta, Georgia when police tried to break up a fight between a Black Muslim newspaper seller and a Black Panther newspaper seller who were arguing about which one of them was going to stand on a particularly business street corner. (Blacks will be Blacks)

EDITORIAL

Why the peace movement?

Since HUSA President Michael Harris issued his statement endorsing the upcoming anti-war activities of the spring, the question of Black involvement in such activities has become a hot issue on campus.

However, before students begin dealing with the pros and cons of his statement, some consideration must be given to the apparent reasons for the issuance of such an endorsement. If we look at the possibilities for student activism on campus this spring, we will find that probably the biggest event will be Stokely's anticipated return or student government elections. Although most of us are anxious to hear Stokely again, and elections always provide first-rate entertainment, these are not shining examples of a politically active campus. In order for the present student leaders to leave their positions with some amount of dignity, the student body had to DO something, not just listen to speeches and deal with petty campus politics.

But what is there to do? That is the question that has faced this year's campus leaders since they took office. In what can we involve the campus that will make them politically active, and at the same time will salvage our much abused image? The answer was not found in the D.C. Project, concerts, or speeches. And what else is left? The wars. After all, this is one thing that has been proven by white students to be a rather stable issue. It's something that you can harp on for years, and when spring comes you automatically have something to do.

Besides (and this is crucial), the word has come down from the No. 1 man, Dr. Cheek, himself, that this is a good cause. In an interview in the February 12 HILLTOP Cheek was quoted as saying, "Events can happen outside the University that affect student sentiment, such as the Laos situation. Out of the vortex of an event will come student involvement." This is not to imply that Harris was not ingenious enough to come up with the idea himself. It's just that the idea was there, and so was the movement, so why not grab on to it.

But is this what we are all about as Black people? Harris' desire to express Black indignation at the unfair and unnecessary involvement of Black people in the wars, and the fact that other non-white people are being killed, is valid and long overdue. But why the spring peace movement? We can be more original than that, and we can certainly express ourselves without hanging on to the coat tails of the peaceniks. After all, do we really want peace?

Letters to the Editor

Amisial's correction

Dear Editor,

This letter, supported and approved by the Senate with none opposed, on Monday, February 22, 1971 at 10:15 p.m. is addressed to you in order to clarify your last week's editorial which was a blunder formulated as an attack toward my personality as a senator of HUSA and President of E.S.C. When it comes to writing an editorial on any individual, senator of HUSA or simple student or actively involved person in this society, you should inform yourself well, before printing unnecessary critical phrases, simply for the continued existence of the HILLTOP in a large scale; as the validity of any newspaper goes hand in hand with its credibility. Gossips bring confusion and disunity and my question to you Pearl is why print them?

You have stated as factual evidence that I, Wilfrid J. Amisial was the key opponent to granting the funds requested by the HILLTOP when, during the HUSA meeting which took place on Tuesday, February 16, 1971 between the hours of 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., I have never said one word against the HILLTOP. Please refer to the minutes of the last H.U.S.A. meeting or to any Senators present at that meeting in order to clarify this point. On your editorial of February 19, 1971 below my picture you asked a question: "Satisfied Amisial?" The answer to that question is no, for I looked all over the newspaper (HILLTOP) for the article on the Amateur Radio Club which took a large part of my weekend to prepare it and did not find it after I cut down from 4 1/2 type-written pages to 2 1/2-3 type-written pages as you requested of me as soon as I understood well that Tuesday, February 16, 1971 was the deadline for that particular week's issue and although Tuesday was the first day of the week for classes. Another statement in your last week's editorial was: "the projects ain't shit"; when and where

did you make an evaluation of the projects, why did you support it from the start, and what efforts are you making now as a student to make it work? Another point is that any Senators should be able to express his opinion at Senate meeting without being intimidated to do so by slanders of HILLTOP's editorial. Constructive criticism are good for they sometimes show or bring a better path for the success of programs or newspapers projects and mainly they are means of striving for unity of thoughts, ideas and ideologies and are most of all appreciated by those concerned.

Most of the articles which you have written and which appeared (with your picture on the side or on top) on the HILLTOP last school year, I have enjoyed reading as well as a few which were printed as editorial during this school year. Pearl, I never doubted that you are black as I am black in the physical and spiritual sense of the word, and as a person firstly, and as a student leader, I stand very strongly on the establishment of all systems of communication. The HILLTOP being as yet our only organ of communication, I therefore stand with it hand in hand. I am very concerned about this weekly newspaper publications.

Respectfully yours,
Wilfrid J. Amisial

The letters and comments on this page represent the beliefs and opinions of the individual authors, and do not necessarily reflect HILLTOP views.

All letters to the Editor must be typewritten, double-spaced and of reasonable length (no more than two pages). They should be mailed to Editor, The HILLTOP, Howard University, Wash., D.C. 20001, or brought to the office at 2215 4th St., N.W. no later than the Monday prior to the Friday that they are to appear.

Dope

Dear Editor:

We are writing this letter in response to last week's campus speak-out on drugs. This letter has two purposes: (1) to give the other side since you only presented the "con" view, and (2) to hopefully educate the people who do "turn on."

There is good and bad in anything, depending on how you look at it. The majority of people on this campus do use drugs of some nature, but the majority of these people who do use them misuse them. Realizing that there are seven levels of consciousness, and you can reach them according to the drug and the dosage, you should study each one. The students here use, or rather "misuse" drugs just for the sake of getting "fucked-up". They mix drugs together. Even such opposite drugs as scag (heroin) and acid (LSD).

The following words are aimed at the "turned on" minds of Howard.

Many years have past since the commencement of the mind expansion era. Much has been learned concerning the benefits and dangers of the tools of the era. It is now time for the turned on to "tune in." By this we mean the discovering of the fruit produced by the "high material." If you use psychedelics or less potent material such as marijuana and hashish, that is your own trip, but look for more than merely that journey past the real. Search for the super-real. Create. Remember that the chemicals you take have not been proven scientifically safe for consumption and for that reason you must strive to get more out of them than merely an overnight "high." We also would like to make it clear that we are not advising the use of federally restricted mind-consciousness expanders, just asking the turned on multitude of Black minds to show signs of productivity if you have actually been "turned on."

Russell Gardner
Larry Lee

African languages need emphasis

Dear Editor,

After having read the curricula of Howard University and several other American universities in Washington D.C. and its vicinity, I discovered that there is something inconsistent about our curriculum.

This inconsistency is in the language requirements. There is not a single white institution, which stresses learning African languages for either Bachelor's or Master's requirement. But why does the leading Black institution in the world obligate the African people to learn first foreign languages rather than our own?

It is high time that we stop acting unrevolutionary. Despite the academic pressure and the Anti-Africanism in the present educational institutions, we should yield to our priorities.

Suggestions: (1) African languages ought to be given priority (2) Optional choice of language requirement (3) Emphasis on fewer languages, such as Swahili, Arabic, Hausa (4) Proficiency in speech must be the aim (5) These languages should be taught in African oral traditional methods - conversational.

Therefore we MUST cease deceiving ourselves in thinking that learning French, Spanish and German qualifies any Blacks for their academic excellence. It might but we MUST learn OURS FIRST: and WHY someone else's?

Precept: LOVE YOURSELF First

- The world loves itself always
Love the world second
- LOVE BLACK FIRST
Why love non-black always

LOVE BLACK CULTURE FIRST

- Love non-African second
Why imitate and learn non-Africa always
LOVE and LEARN AFRICAN LANGUAGES FIRST.
abuok dagbali



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Turn the other Cheek!!

(Continued)

By Junebug Jabbo Jones

Hooray for the new national bourgeoisie! Long live our new leaders. The X-Slate -- Ujamaa without a frame. Boom -- Cambodia -- Boom -- Kent State -- Boom -- Augusta, Georgia -- Boom -- Jackson State, Wow! The shit has now hit the fan. This demands immediate action. Lead the protest and fulfill the promises of last September. Close down the Plantation immediately. Devise a plan to keep everyone here. Project a state of emergency. Heighten the level of discussions on the problems of Black people. Over the faculty and weak administrators. Give all the students a passing grade, even those on heroin. Invite the Presidents of other Black plantations -- except Harlan Randolph at F.C.C. Who cares about that hustler anyway?

Move on the White House with the Black Presidents and become their chief spokesman. Encourage the newly elected student council to call an emergency conference on Communications with the Student Government Representatives from all the Black Colleges and Universities. Man, you are cool; Super Cool; a Super Cool, Super Nigger; and you don't have to turn the other cheek.

But, the job ain't finished yet, cause it's only June and we got six months to get over. Get the radical students involved in serious work during the summer. Let the faculty, students and administrators hold a pow-wow at Airlie House, Virginia. Accept the appointment to the Presidential Commission on Campus Disorders and become one of its stars. Pronounce yourself a Black militant educator, whose serious concern is for the future of Black education in America, but for whom "the jury is still out on the Nixon Administration." I wonder when the jury will return its verdict.

Cut it loose man; this ain't the New Haven trial. But, Blood; we've got to look at this situation for real. Give the student government a lotta money and promise them an audience with President Nixon for the D. C. Project. Michael Harris, with his middle-class Chicago orientation will dig this, and his clique will be cooled out with busy work and disillusionment. Invite student leaders to your home and feed their bourgeois aspirations with bourgeois comforts. This will make them revolutionary and relevant to the Black community.

Clean house a little bit more by firing a few people, getting rid of some dead wood, and sending some old egg-heads on Sabbatical, never to return to the Plantation. What you say! McKinney got fired in July. Wow! That blows my mind! Yeah! Well dig on this! McKinney was one of the leading candidates for the Presidency of Morgan State. What! You must be kidding. Who got the job? McKinney refused to turn the other cheek and the other Cheek became President of Morgan State in August.

Damn! Wow! That's heavy! My mind is blown! McKinney must be a stupid Maryland farmer. He should have known how to use his cheek better if he wanted to live in Baltimore, Maryland. Man, you don't ever mess with them cheeks. You got to know how to deal with them

Yeah! I can dig it! Right on! Blood. Long live the King! All praises due to Allah! In August, the Bood has a reception for President Mobutu on behalf of the State Department. Mobutu! Mobu-what?! Who he be? Colonel Mobutu -- the cat who betrayed Patrice Lumumba and got him blown away. Didn't you read Aime Cesaire's, "A Season in the Congo." Man, you should dig that play. It's heavy. Mobutu is President of Congo Kinshasa, and one of the leading colonial functionaries in Africa. Wow! This is way out. Man, the Bood had a dynamite party for our African brother and established

a beautiful relationship with the State Department for future visiting dignitaries from the continent. We could bring them on campus, take them to the Moorland Room in the Library, but never show them the run down old building in which we house our African Studies Graduate Program.

September rolls around, and we have brought some new blood in. Some heavy brothers with national reputations in the nationalist struggle. We are going to take care of some natural business this fall. Ya'll ready. Yeah, we got it. But damn. Everything goes wrong. Why?! Michael Harris is paranoia and immature as a leader. He has turned both cheeks, and didn't even realize that he was only supposed to turn one cheek. Niggas are offin' other Niggas at HUSA meetings over money. Folks accuse Mongo of ripping off a whole lot of bread. Brothers and sisters get mad at Topper Carew for the Blues Festival freaks who dug on plantation music. The Panthers' deal just spaced everybody.

Gimme a drag, man; I can't deal with this shit no more. I'm spaced. I'm out there. But like where is the leadership on the plantation! Man, like I don't know. I am just going to do my thing and split next year. Man, I can't wait till I graduate to get to hell out of this place. Say, cool it man! Why are you cats acting like that! I don't know. I guess I'm just fed up, pissed off, frustrated, messed up, anything you feel like calling it.

Yeah! But wait a minute. Where is the Man?

Brother, he's gone!

Yeah! He went to Mexico as a member of the American delegation to the inaugural ceremonies of President Luis Echevarria.

What! He must be tight with the Nixon Administration.

Did the jury come in and return its verdict?

I don't know. But dig this: The Blood is now on an African safari.

An African What?!

Man, the cat is visiting six African countries in December on behalf of the State Department.

Yeah! I guess he must have met with Cleveland Dennard of Washington Technical Institute, Sydney Portier, and James Brown and his Fabulous Flames, all who have recently been on State Department tours in Africa.

Hey man, This is some heavy Pan-Africanism.

Say! Cut the Blood some slack. You know where the Man is coming from. This will be the golden era of plantation life. The screws will be a little more tightened. The students will be neatly packaged in the palm of his hands. He will have a crack young administrative team dedicated to his ideas, since they are afraid to have any of their own; a board of trustees who will be easily manipulated; a weak faculty that could be blamed for anything that happens under the sun, and a bundle of federal and foundation money that will make Howard University one of the great BLACK - not NEGRO institutions of higher learning in the decade of the seventies, dedicated to meeting the responsibilities of a changing world in which all men will be free to mutually respect each other and to achieve social justice and dignity within the aspirations of the brotherhood of man. "I remember Mordecai," composed, arranged and played by the Byrds, at Cramton Auditorium on December 31, 1970. The Nation with Clay, Ike and Ron were into a heavy thing.

Let us turn the other cheek, and let us move forward with dignity and Blackness.

Happy New Year, Ya'll.

Campus Vanguard

Salvaging student leadership

By Reginald Hildebrand

The trouble with HUSA is that we elected it.

We put them in power. We gave them control of our money. And we are responsible for anything that they do or fail to do.

If HUSA has been traditionally dominated by egotists, embezzlers, and incompetents, its only because we have traditionally selected egotists, embezzlers, and incompetents to be our leaders.

We could make sure that there would be an adequate supply of competent candidates at election time if we would follow the example of the dorms and fraternities that used to scour the campus recruiting, and promoting their own selections for the homecoming queen competitions, instead of letting meaningless, makeshift campus political parties (X, STOMP, STAND

et al) ram themselves down our throats, only to self-destruct shortly after election time.

Then there is the problem of responsibility. Who is your HUSA senator? How often does he report to you or seek your advice? What is his voting and attendance record?

Part of the problem may be that it is hard for a senator to find ways to report to his constituency, or even to find a constituency to report to.

But actually, once a candidate gets into office, what difference does it make to him whether you like what he's doing or not? He's in office for a whole year, and apparently there's nothing that you can do about it. The only time when politicians are really responsive to the needs of their constituents, the only time

when they can be seen running from dorm to dorm trying to find out what's on peoples minds, is during an election campaign.

The only time a politician carefully watches what he does and what kind of record he makes, is when he knows that he will have to stand for re-election on the basis of that record. It might help then, to have student government elections on a semesterly, rather than a yearly basis.

That would give students a chance to meaningfully voice their approval, or disapproval of the way that student government was being carried on. Incompetent student politicians could be removed with half the school year still left, while those with good records could be given a fresh mandate to continue their work.

And then there's the matter of function and priorities. It has often been pointed out that because HUSA must allocate funds to all the various campus organizations, it is inevitable that the dynamic political vanguard that we are always promised during spring elections, must degenerate into a poorly administered extension of the Office of Student Life, spending most of its time hassling over money.

It seems clear that the management of a budget in excess of a quarter million dollars ought to be handled by people who know what they're doing and even the most sincere student activists don't necessarily know how to handle that much money.

The allocation and recording of the budget should be turned

over to professional accountants or to the Office of Student Life, with HUSA only setting priorities at the beginning of each semester and or giving a final OK to allocations.

But then again, maybe we're trying to put out a forest fire with an eyedropper.

It could be (as recent HILLTOP editorials have suggested) that there is something in the dynamics of student government that makes it inherently inefficient and incapable of effectively dealing with campus or community problems; and that we are fools if we expect it to.

In any event, as APLC chairman John Holton has pointed out, student government will have to go through some sweeping structural changes if it is to begin to redeem itself.

Urban guerilla warfare

By Nairobi Njamna

To insure a mobility and speed the police cannot match the urban guerrilla must know and memorize the planned mission in detail and must go through the schedule ahead of time as a training to avoid entering alleyways that have no exit, or running into traffic jams or traffic lights. He must launch his operations far from the logistic base of the police. Remember your mission is nothing more than to attack and retreat - blow up and beat it!

In order to achieve the objectives enumerated in part one, we must be about following an action whose nature is as different and as diversified as possible. We must not arbitrarily choose this or that action. Some actions are simple (i.e. blowing up a parked police car) others more complicated (i.e. assassinating the Chief of Police). Before choosing any action we must think of the methods and the personnel at hand to carry it out.

Let us examine some popular action models urban guerrillas are using:

Assaults

Assaults are armed attacks which we make to expropriate funds, liberate prisoners, capture explosives, machine guns and other types of arms and ammunition.

Assaults can take place in broad daylight or at night. Daytime assaults are made only when the objective cannot be achieved at any other hour. Night assault is usually the most advantageous to the urban guerrilla. The ideal is for all assaults to take place at night, when conditions for a surprise attack are most favorable and the sweet Blackness of the night facilitates flight and hides the identity of the participants. The most vulnerable targets for assaults are the following: credit establishments; commercial and industrial enterprises including the production of arms and explosives; military communication media; government vehicles, trucks, armored vehicles, money carriers, trains, ships and planes. Remember all property of establishment represents a fixed target.

RAIDS AND PENETRATIONS are quick attacks on establishments located in neighborhoods or the center of the city: i.e. small military units, commissaries, hospitals. Our purpose is to cause trouble, seize arms, punish and terrorize the enemy, take reprisals or rescue wounded prisoners. Raids and penetrations are also carried out in certain houses, offices, achieves, or public officers to search for and capture secret papers and documents with which to denounce involvements, compromises and the corruption of the men in government. Raids like assaults are most effective when carried out at night.

Occupations

Occupation is a type of attack carried out when the urban guerrilla stations himself in a specific enemy location to show force or for some propaganda purpose.

The occupation of factories and schools during strikes or at other times is a method of protest or of distracting the enemy's attention. The occupation of radio stations is for propaganda purposes. The thing to remember about occupations is that they have a time limit and the faster they are completed the better.

AMBUSHES are attacks typified by surprise when the enemy is trapped across a road or when he makes a police net surrounding a house or an estate. The principal object is to capture enemy arms and punish him

with death. Ambushes to halt passenger trains are ideal for propaganda purposes and when they are enemy troops trains, the object is to annihilate the enemy and seize his arms, prisoner escape. This urban guerrilla operation is called the net within the net.

Street tactics

Street Tactics are used to fight the enemy in the street,

utilizing the participation of the masses against him. Street tactics may consist of marching down streets against traffic, utilizing

slings and marbles as arms against the mounted police or constructing barricades; throwing bottles, bricks and paperweights from the top of apartments and office buildings against the police; using buildings under construction for flight and hiding etc..

It is equally important that we know how to respond to enemy tactics. When the "pig police" troops come protected with helmets to defend themselves against flying objects, we have to divide ourselves into two teams: one to attack the enemy from the front, the other to attack him in the rear, withdrawing one as the other goes into action to prevent the first from becoming a target for projectiles hurled by the second. When the police designate certain of their men to go into the masses to arrest a brother demonstrator, a larger group of urban guerrillas must surround the police group, disarming, beating and killing them and at the same time letting the

These aims consist of hurling stones and bricks of every type, using gasoline to start fires, kidnapping agents of the enemy, shooting with careful aim at the police chiefs who come in special cars with false plates in order not to attract attention.

Snipers are very good for mass demonstrations and, along with the urban guerrilla demonstrators can play a valuable role.

TERRORISM is an action, usually involving the placement of a bomb or fire explosion of great destructible power capable of effecting a major loss on the enemy. Terrorism requires that the urban guerrilla have an adequate theoretical and practical knowledge of how to make explosives. It is an action the urban guerrilla must execute with the greatest cold bloodedness, calmness, and decision.

The urban guerrilla lives in constant danger of the possibility of being discovered or denounced. His chief problem is to make certain that we are well hidden and well guarded. A good security is the certainty that the enemy has no spies and agents infiltrated in our midst and can receive no information about us even by indirect means.

Seven sins

One of the methods we should use to deal with the margin of error is to know thoroughly the Seven Sins of the urban guerrilla and fight them.

The first sin of the urban guerrilla is inexperience. The guerrilla is blinded by this sin - he thinks the enemy is stupid, underestimates his intelligence, believes everything is easy and, as a result, leaves cues that can lead to his disaster.

The second sin is to boast about the actions he has completed and broadcast them to the four winds.

The third sin is vanity.

The fourth sin is to exaggerate

ate his strength and to undertake projects for which he lacks forces and as yet does not have the strength.

The fifth sin is precipitous action. This guerrilla loses patience, suffers an attack of nerves, calls for instant revolution, or revolution for the hell of it without fully analyzing our situation.

The sixth sin is to attack the enemy when he is most angry.

The seventh sin is to fail to plan things and to act out of improvisation.

The rebellion of the urban guerrilla and his commitment to his community is the best way of insuring Black public support. As soon as a reasonable section of our 40 million people begin to take seriously the action of the urban guerrilla our success is guaranteed.

The government has no alternative except to intensify repression. The police network, house searches, arrests of innocent people and of suspects, closing off streets, make life in the city unbearable. The racist embark on massive political persecution. Political assassination and police terror become routine.

In spite of all this, the police systematically fail. The armed forces, the navy, and the air force are mobilized and undertake routine police functions. Even so they find no way to halt guerrilla operations. The people refuse to collaborate with the authorities and the general sentiment is that the government is unjust, incapable of solving problems and resorts purely and simply to the physical liquidation of its opponents. The concentration camps and jails will be over filled with millions of African people - but this will not stop the revolutionary activities of the millions left behind

New murals represent relevance and aesthetic

By Bethel Powell

Last week the second and third murals of the six that were painted by members of the Mural Painting Committee were hung on the outer walls of Ira Aldridge Theater and the College of Fine Arts. Three murals remain in the Mural Painting Room of the Fine Arts Building collecting dust. All six had been stored there since the end of a summer.

The reason for the delay in putting them up is a lack of funds. The first mural went up last November, with money that the artists were to have been paid and money from the Fine Arts Student Council, the Art Department, and the office of the acting Dean of Fine Art Mark Fax, on the front wall of Crampton Auditorium.

William Battle painted the mural on Ira Aldridge Theater. He was a student in the College of Fine Arts when he began his work; he is now an illustrator and designer for Pride Incorporated. According to Battle, the mural is an "attempt to capture the three divisions of the performing arts that Black people deal with." The mural portrays Black people in music, drama and dance. Battle stated that the purpose of the painting is to beautify and be relevant to the campus and community.

The mural on each end of the front wall of the Fine Arts Building was painted by James A. Padgett, Jr., a junior in the College of Fine Arts. The painting depicts the three arts, music, drama and painting, of Blacks from the past to the present. According to Padgett, the colors are very significant. "The red represents the blood that was shed by Black people to get to the present; the black represents the present actions of Black people, and the white is an indication of the purity of our people in the image of what they have done," Padgett stated. He also said that his concentration

was on the faces of the images. Padgett's mural was completed in April of 1970 and Battle's the following August. According

to Maxine Thomas, Chairman of the Mural Painting Committee, HUSA and the College of Fine Arts allocated \$1,750 and \$1,500 respectively around the first of December. Previously HUSA had declined to donate any money because it had already distributed all of its funds.

Miss Thomas said that the Committee is now seeking funds to put up the remaining murals, one on the Law School, one on the Liberal Arts class room building, and one in Founders Library. If no other means avail themselves, are we willing to contribute to a fund to complete the pictorial "message?"


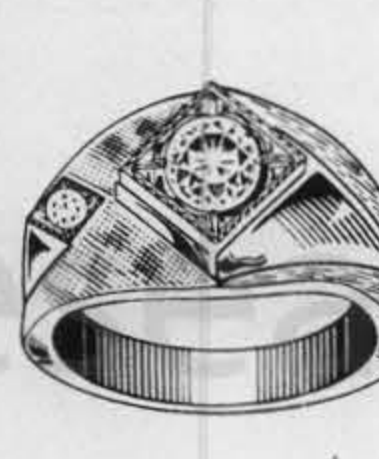

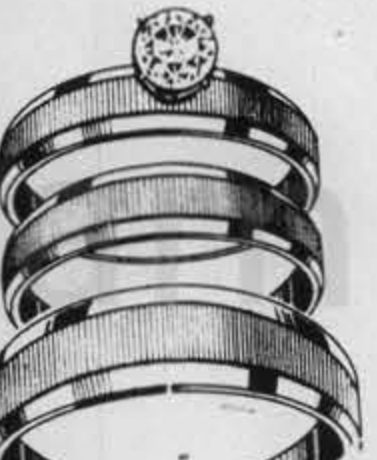


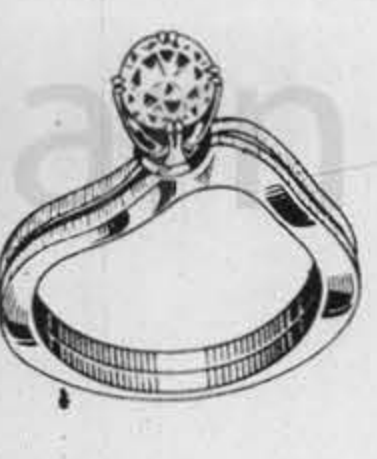


Art book

(Continued from Page 4)

ing the last five years. Because to a large degree the arts in Cuba are, and have been since Castro, related very closely to the aspirations of the government and the people as a whole the posters -- staggering in their brilliance, excitement and variety -- are at once the best examples of Cuban visual art as well as the most important."

Stermer points out that Cuba has incorporated within its revolutionary political structure a wholly subsidized, and extraordinarily imaginative international culture incorporating all the arts.

Whether they exhort citizens to greater efforts in the sugar cane harvest, honor significant Third World revolutionary activity, commemorate historical events or martyred leaders, or introduce films from all over the world, all are stunning expressions of graphic art.

		
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Afro-American gallery highlights Music Dept.

Gourd-like pipes, ancient-looking wooden lyres, and bowed horns cover the print draped stone walls. A circle of skin drums dominate the red-carpeted floor. At the very depths of the room is a massive mounting of the Mother Continent, and appropriately so, for this is the University's newly opened Gallery of African and Afro-American Music.

Inaugurated in the School of Fine Arts last week, the gallery is the brainchild of Dr. Vada E. Butcher. She conceived the idea while developing a one-year undergrad course in African music for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Her work, called the Project in African Music, was the outgrowth of a study begun in 1963, when the School of Fine Arts decided to give its curriculum a world orientation. During the eight-year project, Dr. Butcher gathered a number of instruments that she wanted to expose to Howard students. She approached the school administration with her idea and it provided her with a place to preserve as well display the instruments.

A unique feature of the gallery is that it allows visitors to play these instruments. "We didn't want this to be a 'touch-not museum,'" Dr. Butcher explained. Visitors are encour-

By Gwen Ross

aged to examine and play the more than 70 traditional instruments which are kept in performance condition. Representative of Western and central Africa, the instruments are hand-made by native craftsmen.

Dr. Butcher discussed the difficulty in getting the instruments, saying, "They're not that expensive, but it's hard to get a man to give up his instrument; it's like asking him to give up a part of his being."

But through Howard's connection with the Universities of Ghana and Ife (Nigeria), the gallery has been able to secure the instruments. It also makes authentic field recordings and a rotating exhibit of the latest publications on African and Afro-American music available to visitors.

The free-style gallery has proven popular with Howard students who come to learn the instruments and the dances that they usually accompany. It has also appealed to children in District schools who have booked the gallery's tour schedule tightly until June.

Conducting the lecture-tours is Kojo Baiden, a Ghanaian and specialist in African arts. Primarily, he is gallery curator, but his duties also involve teaching art and dance. "The response to the gallery has been just great,"



Photo by Richard Douglas

Kojo Baiden, gallery curator, lectures visiting school children on African drums.

says the curator enthusiastically. Director of an African cultural arts group, CONTACT, during his undergrad days at Howard, Mr. Baiden is very happy to see so many students coming to the gallery on their off hours. Dr. Butcher, gallery director, is also pleased by the student response. "I've always felt that they (Howard students) should be exposed to more than merely Euro-American music." She would like to see a con-

tinual rotation of African musicians, artists, and scholars, like Mr. Baiden, to expose students to African aesthetics.

To Dr. Butcher, the success of the gallery reflects the public's growing interest in ethnic art and she is especially proud that school's project anticipated that new direction.

Long interested in ethnic music, especially that of Blacks, Dr. Butcher began exploring the subject formally in 1963. Most

of her study was based on existing research and other material in the field. She counters the common view that one should go to Africa to study its music. "Like Euro-American Music," she pointed out, "African music is a well-structured body of material that can yield meaningful scholarship." Though the musicologist has made a short visit to Africa, she feels that other aspects of her experience have vitalized her theoretical study.

Noting first that she was born in St. Louis, Missouri (home of the Blues), Dr. Butcher revealed that she personally knew W.C. Handy and Thomas A. Dorsey, and she participated in small jazz groups. She is currently sharing her experience and training by helping to set up Black music programs in colleges across the nation. She has helped institute 30 thus far.

Still active on Howard's faculty, she would like to see the music program broadened to include other ethnic music. Dr. Butcher is especially interested in Latin American music, which she says, has been greatly influenced by Africa.

Art head rebuts fad

By Larry Coleman

Brothers and sisters hold onto your hats; the "revolutionary" look is here. A whirlwind is sweeping through the fashion citadels of Paris and New York—riding the backs of Black artistic genius (as usual). But this time, instead of bold designs and prints, the faggot fashion designers have co-opted the bandolier. Any day now, one might see Martha Mitchell or, better yet, Amy Vanderbilt styling a low slung bandolier loaded to the hilt with fake bullets. And sooner or later, one might be unfortunate enough to see some of our own sisters walking around in this ludicrous attire.

The man who was responsible for starting it all is Jeff Donaldson, Chairman of the Art Department in our own College of Fine Arts. Jet Magazine in their Jan. 28 edition did an article of Donaldson and the fashion craze. Jet Magazine took the position that once again white folks are copying off our thing and presenting it to the world as their thing.

Jet saw nothing wrong with Black women wearing fake bandoliers; what they found to be utterly unpalatable was the fact that the white world would pick up on it, and consequently invalidate it as relevant revolutionary costume, before Black

people got a chance to even start sporting these bandoliers.

Donaldson, whose painting, "The Wives of Shango," triggered this whole chain reaction of accusations and counter-accusations raps, "I certainly don't endorse the wearing of fake cartridge belts by Black people...I know from practical experience that you don't play with fire, or for that matter, slap a king unless you are prepared to kill him." For him the whole concept of "revolutionary" costume is invalid.

The point of this article is that either you are a revolutionary or you are not. If you're not one you'd be a fool to walk around with a useless bandolier while your enemy has the real stuff. And if you are a real revolutionary, you won't be one for long if you insist on advertising yourself as such. So either way you look at it, the struggle has nothing to profit by our people wearing (publicly) bandoliers fake or otherwise. The only people that could possibly benefit by such a distorted twist of events would be the white manufacturers, who would be making these pieces of junk, selling them to niggers and others at exorbitant prices, and laughing their flat asses off in the process.



Donaldson painting, "Wives of Shango," spurs bandolier fad.

Photo by Richard Douglas

Book Review

INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS by John G. Jackson.

By Donald Bradley

Today we are confronted with a multitude of books which deal with Africa, her peoples, cultures, politics, and history. However, Mr. Jackson's treatment of African history deserves our attention, for he demonstrates perception, depth, and a thirst for historical accuracy.

Jackson writes in clear, direct prose. His style is a blend of the literary with the journalistic. He, seriously, takes his readership into consideration, for his style allows for everyone from the "grassroots" Blackman to the Black scholar.

The book opens with a rather dry chapter dealing with the origin of the universe. Mr. Jackson then proceeds to refute many concepts concerning Europe as the cradle of civilization. He asserts, "The first civilization of Europe was established on the island of Crete. The ancestors of the Cretans were natives of Africa, a branch of the western Ethiopians." Such an assertion seriously questions and refutes the postulation that Western Europe initiated civilization. He is careful to point out that the ancient Greeks referred to the region from East Africa to Egypt to India as Ethiopia. Indeed, Jackson defines civilization as "a form of culture," and culture as "patterned behavior."

Mr. Jackson moves on to assert the presence of Blacks in Pre-Columbian America. He bases his thesis on archaeological findings in Central and South America. According to Jackson, Blacks were in the "New World" centuries before Columbus. He draws parallels between the Aztec, Maya, and Toltec civilizations and ancient Egypt as well as West Africa. He contends that the Black man helped these Pre-Columbian civilizations to develop and has been totally ignored by many Western historians.

Jackson makes it clear to the reader that Western history is a device of Western ethnocentrism. The West sees itself as the epitome of civilization and other civilizations are measured in light of Western standards. He dismisses such a premise as culturally and racially degrading. Africa's contributions to world civilization are sufficient to refute Western ethnocentrism as Western cultural chauvinism at best.

It must be pointed out that

Mr. Jackson never reveals any bitterness. He presents his interpretation of African civilization insight, balance, and academic integrity. Jackson reinforces his book with numerous quotations from leading historians, archaeologists and scholars. His book poses a new question about Western civilization and the so-called "dark" continent. Who brought civilization to whom?

KENT STATE

The campus **CAMPUS** call in the Guard? score: 4 students **UNDER** Here is what truly dead, 11 wounded. **FIRE** happened — and Now Pulitzer Prize **FIRE** why. Including winner James Michener reconstructs, hour portraits of key people who have remained obscure — until led to the bloody climax. Condensed from He answers such questions as: Were outside agitators involved in the riot? Was it necessary to **READER'S DIGEST**



SPORTS

Bison hold back Del. for shakey 79-71 victory

By Millard Arnold

As images of CIAA tournament play danced through their heads, the Bison almost lost to lowly ranked Delaware State Saturday night.

After losing a 12 point lead early in the second half, the Bison managed to hold off the pesky Hornets for a 79-71 victory.

"We were looking pass Delaware State to the tournament," explained Bison stalwart Larry Eato. "We really made the game a lot harder than it had to be."

Howard was never able to pull away from the Hornets until the last minute of play. Leading by 11 points with 5:32 remaining in the first half, the Bison found themselves up by only six points, 43-37 at intermission.

Howard went ahead by 12 points early in the second half as Eato scored seven of the Bison's first nine points. Delaware came right back to take a one point advantage, 57-56 with 11:27 remaining, as guard Lenny Johnson tossed in eight points, all on long jumpshots over Howard's 2-3 zone.

The Bison helped out the visitors by committing three straight turnovers. The Hornets' lead lasted only moments as Eato connected for a three point play and Achilles Carroll tossed in four straight points.

Howard then build its' lead to 72-65 behind Bob Lewis, who scored six points from underneath and Egidio Mello's jumpshot from the top of the key.



All eyes look up as Bison Captain Frank Spells flips in two points against Norfolk State.

Photo by Linda Lou

Still, the Hornets wouldn't fold, and with 1:01 left in the game, they pulled to within four at 73-69.

But Bison captain Frank Spells accidentally kicked a loose ball the length of the court to Lewis, who easily scored. Four free throws by Arnie Young and Eato proved to be enough as the Bison won their 19 game of the year.

Eato, Lewis and Warren Hollins, the big three all year for Moward, combined for 57 of the

Bison's 79 points, while David Withers had 20 for the losers.

Howard finished regular season play with a 19-6 record, one game coming as a forfeit victory when New Haven College used an eligible player against the Bison. Delaware State ended the year with a 9-13 mark.

In the preliminary game, the Baby Bison beat Wilke's Burick 86-84 in overtime. Danny Hall and John Bowman led the attack with 35 and 26 points respectively.

Hollins doubtful in tourney

By Millard Arnold

Warren Hollins, Howard's freshman guard and the team's third leading scorer, is listed as doubtful starter in Thursday's opening round of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association tournament in Greensboro, N.C.

According to Howard coach Marshall Emery, Hollins strained a ligament in his right knee in the Bison's 79-71 victory over Delaware State Saturday night.

"I'm optimistic," Emery said, "he may start for us Thursday. It's still hard to tell. His leg is better today than it was yesterday. We hope it continues to improve. If he does play, how long he will be able to go is problematic."

"Sure, his loss would hurt us, he is one of our leading scorers, and the heart of our offense. But we can play without him. He's missed one game so far and we were able to win."

Hollins, who came to Howard as a high school All-America from Wichita, Kan., quickly won a starting berth, averaging 15.4 points per game.

If he is unable to play, Emery indicated that Egidio Mellow, Hollins' predecessor, would be the most likely replacement. As a starter last season, Mello averaged 10.5 a game.



Hollins Photo by Linda Lou

Howard Judoikns eat, sleep and live judo

By Gary Lindsay

Judo, an ancient oriental way of life, means many things to a number of people now that it has gained a new perspective in the United States.

To four Howard University athletes the "gentle way" means friendship through mutual respect.

Harold Neal, Clarence Thompson, Lewis Cuffy, and Marvin Dantley are actually byproducts of this experience. Each was drawn into a kinship as student-judokas under Dong Ja Yang, the Bison's 5th Degree Black Belt Master Instructor from Korea.

At 501 12th St. NE, they have established an inner-city judo household with everybody having an assigned area that continually rotates. "Washing dishes is the biggest chore," commented Harold Neal a Brown Belt from

Washington D.C.

Clarence Thompson, a Brown Belt from Bridgeport, Conn. says that between the four of them "Our apartment is kept clean most of the time" but, Class and judo activities sometimes takes the entire place for a throw.

The apartment itself is strikingly simple. It has two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, and one 1971 Tenth Eastern College Judo Association Championship poster.

The poster itself is nothing new. Each year they hang one on the wall for moral purposes Thompson volunteered. However, this season the poster has a special significance. Howard University will for the first time host the ECJA Championship beginning March 6 between 8-11:30 a.m. Sunday March 7 will spot-

light the finals in individual and team matches, followed by the overall championship.

As tournament time draws near Yang says he approves of Neal, Thompson, and Cuffy; three of five team starters living the true life of a Judoka. It makes Yang think of home.

"This is the way we practiced the art. It made me a champion and will do the same for them. They put judokas in athletic houses. We would eat, sleep, and fight Judo," Yang added.

The Korean way has also forged a lasting avenue of respect between Yang and his practitioners. All except Dantley a pre-medical student who left the team received their Brown Belts under the instructor.

Yang recalls, "Cuffy wasn't technically good, but he had a

good mental attitude. Now he is the best on the team. This comes from putting in a lot of effort. He's going to be a champion," Yang predicted.

Clarence Thompson a former probationary student is today Yang's academic-prima dona. A history major Thompson is pushing a B plus average because "He did not want to leave the team," Yang said.

Harold Neal possibly received the highest compliment; at least in Yang's eyes. "He has the patience of an Oriental, 'the built like a Taekwondoist.'"

"I told him to give up Judo and try the other but he refused," He said, "I want to master this before I go on to something else."

ROTC cadet Tim Moore pays dues looks to Korea

By Gary Lindsay

With his abilities Tim Moore a former Anacostia High School student-athlete could have, when he came to Howard, played football, became a paid campus militant and gone on to other normative goals, but he did not.

Instead, Tim graduated from Army ROTC, learned Korean Karate, and earned his Black Belt.

Economically, socially, and politically, the price was high. But it was Tim's choice and he made it. According to Col. Maurice Williams, and Sgt. Maj. Ralph Odum, Moore accepting a February 2nd Lieutenant commission was the soldier's way of "paying his dues."

As Tim was preparing to "shipout" to Fort Bragg where he will under go months of Officer Candidate School training, Williams commented that he has already counseled the student on what to expect.

"Coming from a predominately Black environment, Tim will discover that he will be eating, sleeping, and working under the



Army's integrated system," Howard's Professor of Military Science stated.

The Colonel then repeated, "brothers pay more dues because they have to perform twice as well as anyone else." To ease this load Williams stated that 20 odd years of military experience affords him certain social contacts "who will be a big brother to Tim wherever he's stationed."

Williams also lectured Tim on not taking anything for granted. "I told Tim to demand things with a touch of arrogance."

Sometime during their conversation the 24 year old officer candidate was told by the Colonel, "My position is as Guardian of an Avenue."

"If a kid doesn't like the military then he's not trapped, rather there are alternatives. He had an option of going or being deferred through graduate school."

"We have 10 whites/who are beating the system in our ROTC program and they attend other area colleges who don't have it." Plus, Tim could have spent 3-6 months on active duty and returned to civilian life as an Army Reservist, Williams noted.

Then why did Tim go? The answer is not simple. Prodded, the officer candidate states plainly one of his reasons. "I want to be stationed in Korea to further my knowledge of Taekwondo," the Black Belt said.

"I've gone through too much to chuck it all just when I have

reached Black Belt. My instructor Dong Ja Yang is from Korea, and he promised to turn me onto a few of the top martial artists there. You only come this way once, and I plan to get all I can while I'm here."

Although in Rotc, Tim's departure is a matter of course, Mr. Yang, a new-emotional person, is openly disappointed to see one of his ace students leave.

"I think he's doing the right thing," Mr. Yang blurted, "but

I will miss him. There is a closeness developed between instructors and their black belts that is hard to shake."

Noel King, a slender Black Belt who practiced kick for kick with Tim Moore says he'll also miss him. "The whole club will miss Tim," the Jamaican said. We loved and respected Tim because he was dedicated to Taekwondo, and was a man."

It seems the dues Tim paid were quite enough.

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AND ANOTHER THING...

BY MILLARD ARNOLD



There's been some strange things happening in Howard basketball this year. Things like

winning for instance. Long an also-ran in the conference, the 19-6 Bison are a strong favorite to come away from Greensboro N.C., with the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association title tucked in the elastic waistbands of their shorts.

Even stranger than winning has been the "methodically madness" employed by Howard coach Marshall Emery. Players shuttle in and out of games so fast, it looks like the finish of the 440-relay.

Howard may be the only school in the country where players get two letters at the end of the season—one in track and the other in basketball.

Emery moves people in and out of the lineup at such a pace, that opposition coaches are beginning to call it the "Marshall

Shuffle."

Showers? What are they? No one on the Bison is in the game long enough to need one. People have been checking in and out of games so fast, that some of the players have put in reservations with the game scorers.

Speaking of scorers, those guys have given up trying to keep track of playing time for Howard hoopsters, now they just bring a baby computer and watch it go crazy.

People skid in and out so much, that twice every half, time is called just to have a sneaker change. Referees never even think about calling the three-second rules violation against Howard, none of the Bison stay in the game long enough to get caught.

It gets so bad some times, that midway through a fast break, three different players will have checked in and out of the lineup before the Bison score.

Judging by the way Howard has been winning, the most exercise anyone is getting is that trip back and forth from the bench. You watch it for a while, and it begins to look like a giant game of musical chairs.

"Let's face it," Emery says, "depth is our strongpoint. We've got a benchload of kids and anyone is a likely candidate to be in there when they throw up the ball."

In bearing Emery out, 13 of the team's 14 players have started at one time or another

this season, and 12 of the 14

more than once. In fact, it's not unusual at all to see four of last year's starters sitting the bench.

Even the jump ball can be fun. The Bison send out Frank Spells, who at 6-4, 155-pounds usually wins the tap against taller opponents, but then he doesn't have too much holding him down.

Spells is so frail looking, that it is rumored that the reason he wears No. "5" is that there just isn't enough room on his chest for two digits.

And let me see, then there's.....

Survey reveals students concerned about athletes

By Lena Williams

Recently, I conducted a survey among Howard students to get their opinion on the following question: "In what ways do you feel the success of the athletic teams have helped the school?"

Of course there were those with no opinion and some who did not qualify to answer because they had not become involved in sports at Howard. However, by-in-large, most students were quite responsive with a majority of very positive responses.

Fred Lott, a senior in LA, foresaw more publicity to the school. "Our national standings could be brought up. The school

was well as its student body becomes better known. Then too, more students could possibly be brought to Howard on athletic scholarships."

Ike Showell, a junior in LA, felt the major contribution of success centered around pride.

"During previous years there was a feeling of apathy among the students towards our teams. Presently there seems to be more pride shown when students speak of the games."

Success cannot, and should not, be measured through just one perspective but several.

Patricia White, LA sophomore, was one of the first persons interviewed, saw success through a different viewpoint. "I don't think this success has helped the school, but the players. In that they achieve proficiency in their sport. The school takes pride in what they've done, but the players' hard efforts should be given preference."

Persons within the athletic departments often argue that the lack of student interest in many sports has directly or indirectly affected most athletic teams. Scholarships have been cut and the lack of equipment and prac-

tice space often plague their department.

Henry Wilson, LA senior in Physical Education, believes that the success of the teams and the rise in student interests may alleviate many deplorable conditions within the athletic department. "Students will re-evaluate the sports situation and begin to check out some of the lesser known sports, such as soccer, wrestling, and crew." A change in attitude towards sports is already present.

Surveys have been known to be ineffective as conveying true

public opinion. However, many viable conclusions can be drawn from this survey:

- 1) There is a concern among Howard students about their athletes
- 2) The attitude towards sports at Howard is no longer that of apathy but encouragement.
- 3) Student foresee many positive results from the success of the Bisons teams.

The change is there and the future seems to hold a promising place for future Howard athletes and students.

Miller: swimming success

By Linda Lou



Gary Miller needs every bit of the 165 pounds on his 6'-1" frame just to carry all of his medals. Miller, captain of the swimming team for the second year, has won thirteen medals in CIAA competition.

Gary, a senior from Waterbury, Connecticut, has been swimming for twelve years. He was captain of the Crosby High School squad, holding the school record for the 100-yard butterfly. Besides swimming for the Boy's Club, AAU, and WMCA, Gary was fourth in the state of Connecticut for the 100-yard butterfly competition and the first Black swimmer to qualify for the event.

Miller decided to attend Howard after coming to the university for an interview.

"After going to a white elementary school and a white high school, it was a shock to see so many Black people," he states.

Last year, Gary walked away from the CIAA championship with 5 gold medals, after breaking the record for the 200-yard butterfly, tying his own record for the 100-yard butterfly, and winning the 50-yard freestyle event. He won 1 bronze and 4 gold medals in his sophomore year and 1 silver and two gold the

year before that. "I improve every year," he smiled.

Former team-mate, David Cameron, feels that Gary is responsible for keeping the team together last year when the lack of money and a poor coach almost broke up the squad.

"The team would have fallen apart if it wasn't for Gary," said Cameron. "He came in and coached the team, which is a very hard thing to do. It's not easy to coach a team and, at the same time, coach yourself. He's very serious about his swimming."

Gary is also very serious about his schooling. A political science major, he plans to go to graduate school for a doctorate. The rest of his future plans include swimming.

"After I finish college, I'd like to develop a Black swim team," he said. "There should be more Black swimmers."

During the summer, Gary teaches Black children to swim. He is also interested in acting and art.

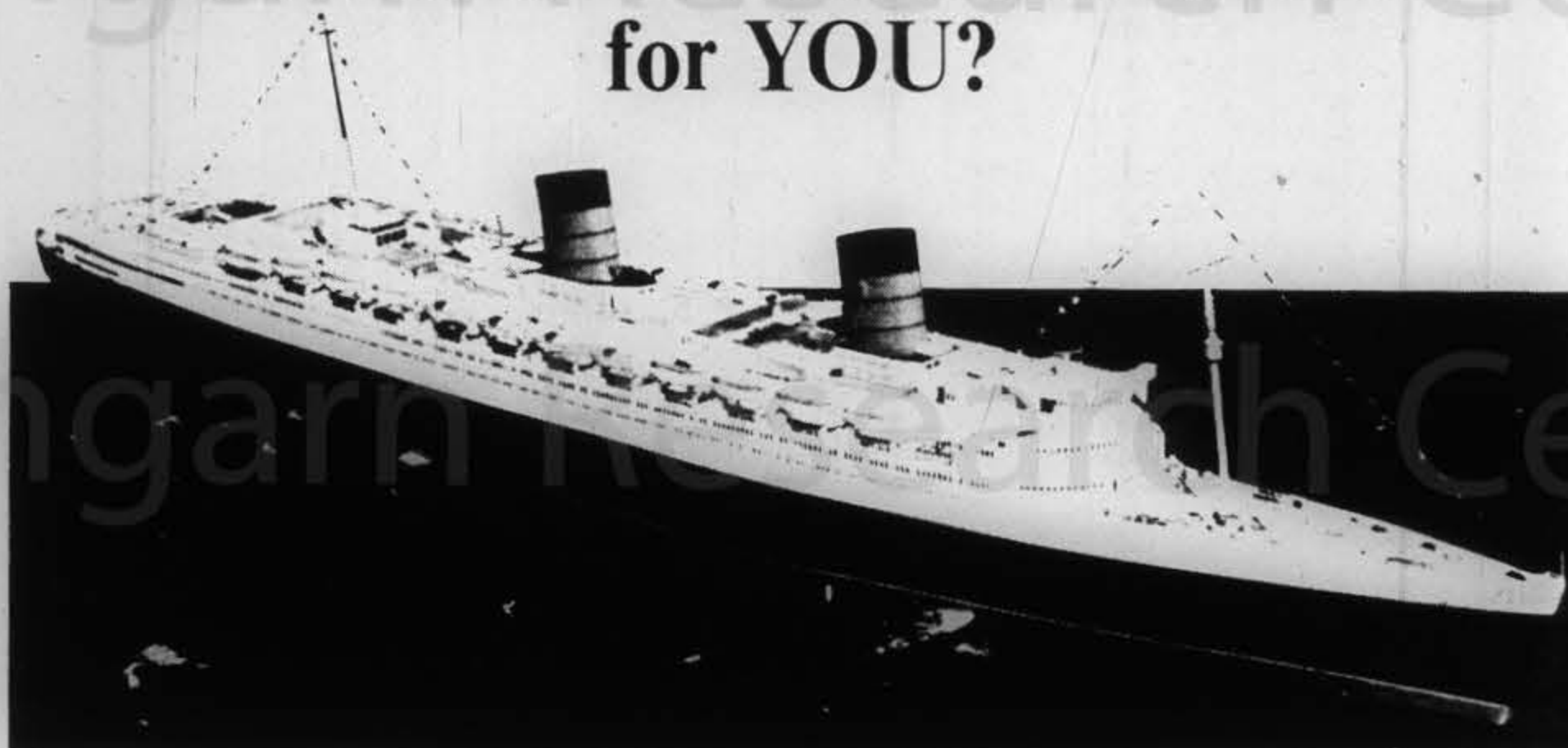
Gary has high hopes for the Sharks in the CIAA championships. He bases his belief on his confidence in his team.

"We have men who would definitely take first in several events and strong back-up men, also," he explains.

The swim team will be going to Hampton next Wednesday for the three day event.

"And afterward, we're definitely gonna party," Gary laughed.

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Campus SPEAK-OUT

Question: Do you think that we should take a stand against the wars?

By Richard Douglas



Jim Jones, Grad School
"I think that Black students should concern themselves with the problems of their brothers and sisters in the U.S. and not be overly concerned with the war."



Breena Clark, F.A., Soph.
"It's a cop-out! The war issue is important but this seems to be an attempt to divert everyone's attention from the financial and political scandals going on in HUSA."



O.M. White, Law School
"I think it's a great idea that HUSA should take a stand against the war. Because, so many Blacks are involved in the war and it ultimately effects the lives of all of us whether we are involved directly or indirectly."

Bernard Johnson, L.A., Jr.
"I think the stand that HUSA is taking against the war in Vietnam should be universal for all Blacks."



Joseph A. Grillian, Architecture, Sr.
"It stinks! I don't plan to be in it and I think that one more peace march won't make any difference to Tricky Dick."



San Juan Barnes, Business, Jr.
"There are too many problems here in the U.S. that are not acted upon. I think we should check our own problems out first before it's too late."

Shirley Lewis, Grad School
"Why can't we have our own separate movement to support Blacks in Vietnam? After all, they are dying at a disproportionate rate."

